Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1835. [No. 2,541.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of administration of the Goods Chattels Rights and credits of CHARLES SCOTT late a Surgeon in the fourth Regiment of Infantry of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE as the Registrar of the said court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 14th day of December, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE of Bombay Parsee and General Merchant, has agreed to purchase of ANDIAROO NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE VACHA, a piece or parcel of Ground together with the messuage Tenements and dwelling House and Hereditaments thereon situate, lying and being in *Church Gate Street* within the Fort Walls of Bombay and opposite to *St. Thomas's Church* any person or persons having any claim right title Interest or demand whatsoever by way of Mortgage Inheritance or otherwise against the said Property, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. JAMES PATCH, the Solicitor for the Purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated at Bombay this 4th day of December, 1835.

THE Committee of the *Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India*, beg to give notice, that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday the 5th January next 1836, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Prizes will be distributed to those who produce the finest specimens of fruit and vegetables grown on the Island or on Salsette; preference being given to growers for the Market.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 16*th Dec*, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર *

આથી જણાવવામાં આવે છે કે પરાંતની હોનદેારાંની કુલપાટી તથા ફેરીવાડીની ઝમેરાઈ કર નારી શજાની ગંડલે નગરનાકાથી જકે ર કરવાકે ઈ ખાતાંની વરસ દાકડાની રા જા તારીખ ૫ મી જાનેવારી સને ૧૮૩૬ ને સંગાલવારને દંને બપેારનાં ૧૧ કલાકે કાંપર હીનદ નીલાલ શાલ પુરાતક ગંડ લી વાલાં ઘરનેા જારને તે વેલાકિ જેજે ધણીએા આકિ ટાપુનેા શાયવા છાસટીનેા પાકવેલા શરશનેા શરસ નેવા શાયવા ત રકારીનાં નબુનાં લાવી દેખડાવને તેણાંનેા ને ઈનામ નાણાંનાં વેંચી આપેઆનેા આ વને * પંણ જે ધણીએકિ કે બજારનાં બ પને શારું કેવી છનરા પાકવી હશે તે ણાંને ઈનામ વધારે મલશે *

જાન વા પેલ *

તા ૯ મી ડીસેમબર ૨ ૧૮૩૫ સેક્રેટેરી *

पश्चम हिंदुस्थानांतील बागाईत व जिरा ईत मंडळीचे पंच खबर देताहेत कीं त्याचा वार्षिक सभा ता. ५ जानेवारी सन १८ ३६ आणि मंगळवार या दिवसीं कापावर देशभाषेचे विद्याभ्यास मंडळीचे आग्यावर प्रातःकाळि ११ वाजतां भरेल आणि तेथें बागावांत व प्रांत साष्टींत निपजलेलीं चांगल्या जमुन्याचो फळें व भाज्या आंणितील त्यांस इनामे देतील परंतु बाजारांत खपतिल अशा जिनसा आणितील त्यांस मोठी आबरू मिळेल मुंबै ता. ६ डिसेंबर सन १८३५

ज्यानबाबसाहेब चिटणिस सही

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

ON Wednesday the 23rd Inst., Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale at their Rooms, without reserve and to close an account, the remainder of an Invoice of Jewellery, consisting of Gold Earrings, Necklaces, Broaches, Breasts Pins, Rings, Silver Thimbles, Fruit Knives, Segar Tubes, Silver mounted Spectacles, double Eye Glasses &c. &c. &c. and on the same day to close an account they will sell a variety of superior French Wines, vizt. Lafitte, Red and White Hermitage Carbounieux Medoc, St. Estephe, St. Valence, Frontignac &ca. &ca. and a variety of other goods, of which particulars will appear in future advertizements.

Nesbit Lane, December 16th, 1835.

TO be sold with or without a pair of Strong Horses and Harness a Cabriolet Phaeton with Patent axles and seat behind for a Servant.

The Carriage has been little used, is in perfect good order and will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply, to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 16*th Dec.*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns Fine old Strong Burton Ale, at ten Rupees per dozen.

Nesbit Lane. 16*th Dec*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Thursday the 17th December, YATES AND CO. will sell by Public auction a variety of articles the property of different Gentlemen—A quantity of books—a small assortment of plate, plated ware a Musical clock, with picture and frame—a pair of double barrell'd pistols articles of furniture sundry wines &c.

They also will put up a quantity of London made wearing apparel consisting of frock and dress coats fancy and cloth Waistcoats, and Cloth Trowsers.

Musical snuff boxes and accordians 30 pieces of capital drill—a lot of Leather breaches—a quantity of slightly damaged Hams and Cheese, and about 40 boxes of Macaroni in good order

AT 1 P. M.

A Landaulette—a Buggy, 2 horses and if not previously disposed of a handsome double bodied Phaeton, several canary birds.

On Thursday the 17th Yates and Co. will sell without reserve 100 fresh French Hams just landed from the Ship Theodore and Eugene Captain T. Beck—the hams are in good order and will be put up in lots to accommodate purchasers.

AT 4 P. M.

A very good double poled tent pitched near the Church gate, a single poled do.

Medows Street, 16*th December*, 1835.

YATES AND CO.

HAVE received for sale a fresh batch of prime small Hams, pine and Berkely Cheese, Vermicelli, Cyder, Lancashire Ale, Pease, Pearl Barley Oatmeal, plumbs and currants, Europe Cabin Biscuits, Salmon and herrings. Europe Butter, fresh pickles and Sauces preserved Soups and meats &c. &c.

ALSO FROM CHINA.

Teas, and Sugar candy, Jostick, and Cheroots, fancy Ivory Articles, feather fans, painted Leaves Cigar boxes, and some neat plain and lacquired Cigar boxes for the table with lock and key.

Meadows Street, 16*th December*, 1835.

THE Annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society will be held on the Town Hall on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock when his LORDSHIP the BISHOP of Calcutta will take the chair.

HENRY JEFFREYS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16*th Dec.*, 1835.

FOR Sale a few dozen Pints of Superior old Tom brought out by Captain CLARKSON price Rs. 15 per dozen apply to BURJORJEE EDULJEE at the Office of CURSETJEE COWASJEE *Apollo Street.*

Bombay, 16*th* Dec. 1835.

WANTED.

GOOD English Compositors.—Apply to the PRINTER of this Paper.

Gazette Office, 16*th Dec.*, 1835.

MR. TASSIN'S MAPS.

TO meet the numerous applications for the above, J. J. MALVERY, begs to inform the public that he has received a few copies of the following Maps, for sale on Commission from Calcutta viz.

1. New and improved Map of various routes between Europe and India, comprehending Western and Northern Asia, together with Asia Minor and Egypt. In Rollers, and Cases price 25 Rs. each.

2. A Map of the *Indus River* and of the neighbouring Countries, comprising: *Sind*, parts of *Beloochistan and Afghanistun, Cashmeer*, the *Punjab, Bhawulpoor, the Protected Sikh States, Bickaneer, Jaysulmeer*, and the Western parts of *Rajpootana*, compiled in the office of the Surveyor General of India, from authentic and recent materials. Lithographed and published by order of Government by J. B. TASSIN, PRICE 30 Rs.

This Map is on a scale of 16 miles to an inch, and measures 4 feet 10 in. by 3 feet 6. In constructing it, the following documents have been principally consulted—Map of the Southern portion of Rajpootana from surveys made in 1829-30 by Lieutenants Burnes and Holland—Map of the Indus and Punjab Rivers from the Sea to Lahore, by Lieutenant Burnes 1831—Map of the Rivers Sutluje, Ghara and Punjnud, by Captain Wade, 1833—Captain Sandy's Surveys in parts of Joodpoor Jaysulmeer, and Oodypoor, 1823-24—Captains White and Colvin's Surveys in Hurriana, the country of the protected Sikhs, and in the Dihlee District, executed in 1809-10 and 1818-20-21 respectively. Lieutenants De L'Hoste and Pottinger's Maps of Sind. 1832—Map Delineating Lieutenant Conolly's overland Route from Tabreez to Hissar, in 1830-31.—Elphinstone's Map of the Kingdom of Cabool.

For sale on commission at J. J. MALVERY'S Circulating Library in church lane the,

PHENAKISTICOPE.

Lately invented at Paris by Messrs. A. GIROUX & Co. with the Mirror, and instructions.

PRICE 16 RS. EACH.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S, Sons will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 28th instant, at their Rooms, a large Collection of Valuable Books, the property of an officer, who has left the presidency.

Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 16*th Dec.*, 1835.

W. WETHERELL begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of Bombay and its Vicinity, that he is about to establish a Viterinary establishment in all its Branches, and hopes by the constant and skilful manner of the performance of his profession, he shall meet a share of the public favour.

N. B. W. Wetherell will shoe Horses at 1½ Rupee each and removing do. ¾ each, and he has served his time to the above profession under Coleman, Viterinary College in London. All orders will be received at NASSERWANJEE. MANACKJEE'E Stable at Byculla.

Bombay, 16*th Dec.* 1835.

PISTOLS,

RECEIVED lately direct from the Executors of the late THOMAS JACKSON MORTIMER, 34, St. James' Street, London, the following Pistols, warranted with his name upon each, as the *Maker.*

1 Pair best Duelling Pistols, Percussion Locks, in Mahogany Case, with complete apparatus and caps ..... Rs. 320

1 Pair do. do. do, with Flint Locks 250

1 Pair of 10 Inches Swivel rod Pistols, Percussion locks and case, complete; of best quality ..... " 200

1 Pair 8 Inches do. do. do. ..... " 170

1 Pair 6 Inches do. do. ..... " 150

1 Pair 4 Inches do. with Wainscot Case ..... " 100

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 16*th Dec.*, 1835

DESTOURNELL'S COS. CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each price 20 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

A fresh arrival per Marie, lately landed, at 25 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 16*th Dec.*, 1835.

MANILLA Cheroots, on Sale at Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO's Office ..... Rs. 30 per box.

Bombay, 16*th Dec.*, 1835.

NEW

Calcutta Laudable Society.

INSTITUTED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta Laudable Society.

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795.)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society.

ON THE 1ST JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, Esq.
R. H. COCKERELL, Esq.
B. HARDING, Esq.
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY.
W. BRUCE, Esq.
Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.
T. HOLROYD, Esq.
C. B. GREENLAW, Esq. and
W. H. TWENTYMAN, ESQ.

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1,2 | 3 per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of Mr. CURNIN, that with a fair Share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Society, will yield, on an average, upwards of Sa. Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may be it is at present proposed to divide, the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the shares be continued at Sa. Rs. 6,000, and the out-turn yield, Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements, and for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct, from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c. chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2 3 | 5

per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000;

(Exclusive of Sa. Rs. 4000 paid on each lapsed Share, since 1st January last), invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1, 2 | 5 per Cent. or 2, 4 | 5 per Cent per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. Rs. 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society.—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Bible Society will be held in the TOWN HALL, on Wednesday the 16th December at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP will preside.

HENRY JEFFREYS } *Secretaries.*
JOHN WILSON }

Bombay, 16th Dec.,1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., Sherry in Wood from Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co..... at Rs. 475 per butt.

Bombay, 16th December, 1855.

BILLL ON ENGLAND.

ON sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, and CO'S. Office, at 2 3 months sight.

Bombay, 16th December, 1835.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, a few cases of Superior Champaign @ Rs. 45 per dozen.
Ditto Hock.....@ Rs. 30 per dozen.
Champaign Brandy..@ " 15 per do.

Bombay, 16th December 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, on Coutts and Co. of London at 30 day's sight, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in Sets of £150, £300 and £400 at the Exch. of 1s. 11d. per Bombay Rupee. From parties at outstations remittance on the Civil or Military Pay offices of Bombay will be received in payment.

RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 15th December, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1836.

To be published positively the first week in January.

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the usual local matter, including the Civil, Military, Medical, Ecclesiastical and Indian Navy Lists, with the rules, Regulations, and Pay Tables, belonging to each, derived chiefly from official sources, a great variety of Statistical information of an interesting nature, carefully selected and methodically arranged, either in an historical or tabular form, together with a Map of the Bombay Territory, and Lithographed drawings of the principal Edifices on the Island.

At the same time with be published, the Asiatic Calendar for the ensuing year, which, in addition to the customary Tabular Registers, will contain short notices of the Native Holidays, the different Indian Eras, Epochs and Cycles, with a description of the ceremonies attendant on their births, marriages and deaths.

N. B. Both publications to be printed on English Paper, and applications for either to be made to Mr. MALVERY at the Circulating Library in Church Lane, who will attend to all instructions given him, and who is authorized to receive for the former Rupees six, and for the latter rupees two, percopy, on delivery.

Price Current and Mercantile Register Office
Colaba, 16th December, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map) ; The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 16th Dec., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... ,, 2
Interest Bonds..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,, 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 16th Dec., 1835.

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS and Airy Suite of apartments commanding a view of the Esplanade, well adapted for a dwelling house or office—for particulars apply to

SPRAGUE, FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 16th December, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A WELL Known Commodious and Airy House, situated in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by Martin West Esq., and lately by the Court of Requests. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BENGALLEE or MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE MODY in the Fort.

Bombay, 16th December, 1885.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

EXPRESSLY fitted out for Passengers the most splendid Bombay Teak built Ship "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Honorable Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here early in January next, and will have an early despatch, having a Surgeon attached, plans of her spacious and most splendidly fitted up Cabins may be seen, or to be had on application at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE in the Fort.

P. S. This vessel may call at Malabar Coast, either for Freight or Passengers, provided sufficient inducement is offered.

Bombay, 16th Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE CARNATIC, 650 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will have quick dispatch. Carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 16th Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, 600 tons, R. POLLOCK Commander will be despatched in all January, carries, a Surgeon. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 16th Dec., 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE HUDDERSFIELD Captain E. NOAKES will sail about the end of this month, for Passage apply to Capt. NOAKES or Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 16th Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS," JOHN CLARKSON, commander, will be dispatched on 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her accommodations may be had at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

Bombay, 16th December, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CLYDE TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOODHOPE.

THE Ship WILLIAM NICOL, Capt. KINCAID has good accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgeon and will be despatched on 15th January.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Rampart Row, 16th Dec., 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE JURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would it not be a public convenience were the Supreme Court, instead of as at present requiring the attendance of two Juries on one day, to cause it to be intimated to all jurors that their attendance would only be required on each alternate day. One set sitting on one day, and the other on that succeeding;—I am aware that the present mode of attendance has been adopted from a laudable wish on the part of the Court that the Jurors should be enabled to devote at least a part of the day to their private affairs, but it is, notwithstanding, productive of much inconvenience. People on going to the Court at the hour they are told their presence is required, frequently, I may say almost unvariably, have to walk about the passages for hours, till they are actually wanted—and all this while they might have been attending to their business, or been otherwise much more profitably employed. All this inconvenience might be obviated by the adoption of the above proposal. Neither Court nor jury could be injured by it, because, by taking advantage of the interval allowed for refreshment, the jurors could hardly be more exhausted than the lawyers and judges who sit from morning till night conducting the cases to which the jury has only to listen, and the business which a man commences in the morning he is much better quatified to carry on during the day than that to which he betakes himself after having commenced the day with something else,—So that in this case men in business could secure to themselves each alternate day entire to devote to their worldly concerns, instead of leaving every day during the Sessions broken and interrupted by the system which is a present pursued,—and the Court would secure the daily attendance of a body of men with nothing to attend to but its business.

Your's &c.
OYER AND TERMINER.

BOMBAY, *4th December*, 1835.

THE INDIAN NAVY UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Perhaps some of your Correspondents can tell why the Indian Naval Officers wear such a variety of *sword Belts*, when one of a particular kind is established by the last regulations regarding Dress and appointments ; also why the Full dress Coats of some Officers are different from the established one ? This appears to me to be extraordinary, when I observe all other Public Services so particular in their Dress and appointments, and which add so much to the good appearance of all Corps.

Yours very truly,
UNIFORM.

IRREGULAR MODE OF DOING DUTY IN NATIVE REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you permit me to state the following particulars to your intelligent Correspondents, as showing some of the absurd mode of carrrying on duty in different Native Regiments, with a hope of being favoured by some of them with what the orders of Government really are on the subject.

Four officers,—say 2 Captains, and 2 old Subalterns, are ordered from one station to another on Court Martial duty. In one Regiment, the officers are allowed to leave the Companys they command, each in charge of another officer who conducts the duties, by making out the necessary papers &c., and by which arrangement the officers lose nothing by being ordered away. In another Regiment the charge of the absent officers Companys, are given to the ensigns or junior officers doing duty *with any part* of the Regiment who before had no Companys, and if there should be only one such officer, the three vacant Companys are given to the three senior officers, in addition to the Companys they formerly had, one of them *the Adjutant*. In a third Regiment, the vacant Companys are given to officers absent on out-post, who perhaps have not a single man of the Company at their post, and consequently cannot have the Company Books as records, or be able to make out a single paper required for the Company in this same Regiment; a vacant Company is also given to an officer not even doing duty with the same wing of the Regiment as the absent officer belongs to ;—one wing being seperated from another, say at another cantonment 150 miles distant. Perhaps you will in this case ask, who makes out the papers required from the Company? why, the Adjutant does it, and signs them as officer in charge, yet the allowance is sent by order to the officer at the out-post or with the other wing as the case may be.

These various modes of carrying on duty cannot all be right, and it is much to be regretted, that when the order of the 23rd of October last was issued, it should have been so worded and framed as to leave any doubt of who is, and who is not, to have the Command or charge, as well as the allowance of a troop or Company.

FUZIL.

Back Settlements of Western India, 5th Dec., 1835.

THE ARMY HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—When a public Body has by its efforts and devotion earned an indulgence or an honour, and more especially, when these marks of regard or distinction have been evinced or conferred by a man of high reputation, as the reward of achievements and privations, and when that indulgence or honour has been enjoyed for a long series of years, and respected by every successive authority, it becomes a most ungracious act when, without any ascertained or obvious cause, we withhold such an indulgence, or deprive any one of an honour, which has been bestowed on him.

Thirty two years have now elapsed since the glorious victories were gained by the great Captain, when he commanded the Troops in the Dehkun, against the combined forces of Scindea and the Rajah of Berar.

After the termination of that arduous and brilliant campaign, he, Sir Arthur Wellesley, was pleased to confer on the Troops the indulgence of one day's exemption from parade : and Thursday was the day fixed on.

Knowing as I do, the ardour, zeal, devotion, and fidelity of the Troops of the Bombay Army, I was not a little grieved and disappointed to see the hard-earned mark of the regard of their great Commander, after being so long respected, withheld from them by an order of which the annexed is a copy.

Head Quarters, Poonah, 16th May, 1835.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

" 1st. The commander in Chief understanding that a practice very generally prevails throughout this Army of considering Thursday a Holiday, which His Excelleney considers, on many accounts, highly objectionable, is pleased to abolish, henceforward, a rule, which establishes any particular day in the week as one, upon which the Soldier can claim exemption from the performance of any of the ordinary duties of his station ; but, as it is very far from the wish or intention of the Commander in Chief to abridge any of the privileges or immunities heretofore enjoyed by the Soldiery, European and Native, of this Presidency, His Excellency is pleased to empower officers Commanding Divisons, stations, and Regiments, to exercise their own judgement in dispensing with Parades, and granting every legitimate indulgence on the score of temporary leave, it being understood, that a Regimental commanding officer is not to grant leave for any period beyond one, two, or three nights from cantonments, without the sanction and concurrence of the superior local authority."

The circumstance or circumstances which may have produced this order are not stated, but, considering the length of time which has elapsed (now thirty two years,) since this indulgence was granted, considering the man who bestowed it, the occasion on which it was given, and that no man ever imagined that he was not liable to be called on, if any emergent case occurred, it is to be regretted, that what was not deemed unreasonable or objectionable, by so many and for so long a period, should so unceremoniously and without any apparent cause, in a time of profound peace, have been, without explanation, now pronounced highly objectionable. In a case like the present, the objections surely ought to have been distinctly mentioned, that men might know the grounds of objection, for I firmly believe, that the men of this army are too well disposed to urge or expect any indulgence, which might affect the

GENERAL SERVICE.

BOMBAY, *12th Dec.*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Malligaum, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Captain Forbes Major of Brigade Kandeish, of a Son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS, &c.

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surgeon J. Anderson, Golund. Batalion, from Nugger.
Lieut. C Hogg, E. Regt., from Poonah.
Lieut. J. Moore, Queens Royals, from Ditto.
Capt. G. P. LeMessurier, from Vingorla.
Asst. Surgeon Bourchier, J. Horse, from Deccan.
Lieut. H. Long, 22nd Regt., from Ahmedabad.
Capt. P. Sanderson, 5th Regt., from Bhooj.
Lieut. H. S. Watkins, 15th Regt., from Ditto.
Lieut. J. Faikney, Ditto, from Ditto.
Col. H. Pottinger, Staff, from Ditto.
Surgeon Bell, 15th Regt., from Ditto.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. R. Frank Wells, Do., from Ditto.
Lieut. H. Cotgrave, Do., from Ditto.
Lieut. G. A. Hughes, Do., from Ditto.
Lieut. A. Crawford, 3rd Regt., from Assurghur.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. G. H. Bellasis, 24th Regt., to Baroda.
Capt. Jackson, Queen's Royals, to Poonah.
Major T. Marshall, 25th Regt., to Dapoolie.
Capt. V. Kennet, 21st Regt. N. I., to Malligaum.
Ensign J. McGregor, Do., to Ditto.
Lieut. Attley, 2nd Regt. Lt. Cavy., to Sholapore.
Col. Baumgardt. Queen's Royals, to Poona.
Supg. Surgeon R. H. Kennedy Staff, to Deesa.
Capt. D. Waddington, Engineers, to Rutnagherry.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13th.—Grab Ship Cordrey, G. H. Roys, Master, from Pulo Penang, 5th September, and Cochin 2nd Dec. 1835.

Passengers.—Mrs. G. H. Roys, Mrs. Hewitson, and 1 Seaman.

Do. 12th. The E. I. Company's, Pilot Vessel, Hattrass, T. Clarke, Esq. Commander, from Calcutta the 13th Oct. Touched at Quilon on the 15th of Nov., at Cochin on the 17th ; at Chettna on the 27th ; at Goa, on the 2nd Dec., and Vingorla on the 7th Dec. 1835.

Passengers.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Reverend Archdeacon Carr, The Rev Mr. Bateman, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, Capt. LeMessurier, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Webb in attendance, on his Lordship.

Do. 14th. Barque Clifton, W. Bushby, Master, from Liverpool 22nd July 1835.

Do. Ship Tory, Archibald Reid, Master, from Liverpool left 14th August 1835.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12th. New Ketch, Khekhusroo, Essajee Dassajee Syrang, to Colomba.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Gilmore, Hero of Malown, Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, and Carnatic.
Do. Liverpool,—Albion.
Do. Bengal,—Arthusal, and Dona Carlometa.
Do. China,—Discovery, Cornwallis, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Do. Rio de Janeiro.—Brig Saude.
Do. Aboosier,—Nusserathshaw.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Recg. and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
H. C. Sloops Coote, and Amherst.
Do. Do. Nurbadah and Hatross.

FREE TRADERS.—Albion, Hero of Malown, Gilmore, Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, Carnatic, William Nicol, Lady Raffles, Huddersfield and Clifton.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Sir Herbert Compton, Charlotte, Cashmere Merchant, Meccai, Shaw Byramgore, Grab Harsingar, and Cadry, Discovery, Tauze, Betsy, Abgarus, Dona Carmelita, Arethusa, Ruparell, Cornwallis, Fattay Salam, and Edmonstone.
Portuguese,—Brig Saudade.
French.—Theodore Eugene.
Arab,—Atel Rahimon.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Dec. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
16th Wednesday.....	7 38	8 9
17th Thursday.....	8 37	9 5
18th Friday.....	9 8	9 33

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. received too late for notice in to-day's publication.

MILITAIRE to be noticed in our next.

We have to apologize for the delay in noticing several letters received from a certain valued Correspondent, but we shall turn our attention to them as soon as the press of English matter now on hand will allow us.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 16, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea, since our last, are the Grab Ship *Candy*, G. H. Roys, master, from Penang, 5th September, and Cochin, 2nd Instant ; H. C, Pilot Brig *Hattrass*, in charge T. Clarke, Esq., commander, from Calcutta 13th Oct. ; (touched at Quilon, Cochin, Chitore, Goa, and Vingorla) ;—the *Clifton*, W. Bushby Master, from Liverpool 22nd July ; and Ship *Tory*, A. Reid, Master, from Liverpool 14th August ;—The passengers by these vessels will be found under our usual Shipping report head.

WE should scarcely deem it of importance enough to notice the correspondence regarding Lord Heytesbury, which was lately published, but that the hue and cry set up about it had attracted so much attention. And after all, what has the publication of that correspondence done, or what does it shew us? Why, nothing,—literally nothing,—every word of it was known to the public by means of Sir J. C. Hobhouse's speech, and that of Mr. Praed, on the occasion of the

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late motion in the Commons on the subject. The conduct of Lord Glenelg was alluded to in a very mysterious way by Mr. Mills, on his motion for those Papers made in the Court of Proprietors, and it now turns out that in all that correspondence, Charles Grant is scarcely mentioned,—and to such extent as he is mentioned, there is not a single word which was not of that tone becoming his character as President of the Board of control; and thus has Mr. Mills and his majority in reality discovered a "mare's nest." But the East India proprietors were to be "nothing, if not critical," and would have remained as such, had not, unfortunately, the confession of faith of their quondam chairman been raked up from its repository and again given to the light. Had any doubt existed of the want of power on the part of the Court of Directors really to appoint a Governor to either Presidency, and of their acquiescence in the alleged necessity for that power being vested in the hands of the Government for the time, Mr. Henry St. G. Tucker's acknowledgment would have been conclusive. Mr. Tucker thus speaks:

"But I must observe, upon the proposal to subject the appointment of counsellors to the approbation of the King, or, in other words, to transfer the patronage to His Majesty's Ministers, the best security which we possess at present for good government in India depends upon the judicious exercise of the power to select from the service at large the members of council at the different presidencies. We do not exercise the same independent power in appointing the Governors of India. His Majesty's Ministers must, for obvious reasons, be parties to such appointments. These high functionaries have generally been political characters of distinction connected with the Administrations, and they must possess the confidence of the national Government; but the Court of Directors are better acquainted with the merits and pretensions of their own servants, and it is of importance that the whole service should look up to them for protection and advancement. The high station of a member of council is looked to as the reward of distinguished service, and it operates as the great stimulus to exertion; but if His Majesty's Ministers be allowed to appoint their own partisans, or individuals not connected with the service, this fair and legitimate object of ambition it at once removed, and those motives and feelings which have heretofore produced such devotion to the public service will necessarily be weakened if not extinguished."

While on the subject of the Court of Directors and the Governor General, we may allude to the reported appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor General. It is rather singular that no public notification of the appointment has appeared in any of the papers which arrived. The London *Times*, on the 6*th* August, speaks of His Lordship as having been appointed, while the *Globe, John Bull, Courier*, and others of the 8th and 9th August speak of the appointment as merely *reported*!

SOMETIME ago we gave insertion to a letter, bearing the signature of *Mofussulite*, which alluded to the fact of slaves being an article of extensive traffic in the Kattywar country, and we have now been favored with some particulars which go to prove *Mofussilite's* assertion, and the further fact of the matter having not escaped the notice of the late Political Agent in that country.

It would appear that, so late as the last monsoon, instructions had been given by the authority then at Rajcote to an officer stationed at Pore-Bunder, to turn his attention particularly to the conduct of the Porebunder authorities with regard to the traffic in slaves, as there were reasons for suspecting that a great many of those poor wretches, from Africa, the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, had been or were about to be landed at that port for the purpose of sale.

The Ranna of Porebunder and his Durbar had sometime before entered into an engagement with the British authorities to use every exertion for the suppression of the trade in slaves, but, as much reliance could not be placed in a promise which was made more from compulsion than choice, it was considered necessary to keep a vigilant eye over their conduct. Perhaps, indeed, the temptations to a violation of their engagements were such as would soften the scruples of greater casuists than they profess to be. Dependant as they are in a great measure on the little trade to and from the port of Porebunder, their exchequer was very likely to suffer a diminution from any check or embargo they might attempt to place on the vessels entering the Harbor, and there is no doubt but that any thing like a rigid search, or seizure on finding, would have frightened the shippers, and induced them to find a port elsewhere for the landing and sale of their sooty cargo.

Be this as it may, however, it was well known that several slaves had been purchased for the use of the Rannee, and were in her employment, subsequent to the date of the engagement which had been entered into for the suppression of the trade.

The officer at Porebunder, with a zeal which was very creditable to him, on receipt of Mr. Willoughby's instructions, adopted every means in his power (those means were rather limited, and if we are rightly informed, were represented as such) to put an effectual stop to the trade in slaves at that port, or at any other within his limits, and in the prosecution of this very laudable object, he discovered, about the beginning of last month, that three Arab boats or buggalows had arrived at Porebunder, each carrying, as a portion of the trade, a number of slaves.

This officer lost no time in communicating with the Ranna and his advisers on the subject of the importation of the slaves. They acknowledged the engagement they had entered into with the political Agent at Rajcote and immediately volunteered to seize the Commanders and crews, take charge of the boats, and deliver the slaves to the officer, to be kept under his charge until instructions should be received from Rajcote as to the disposal of them. Search was immediately made, and seventy four naked half-famished wretches were found stowed away in chests, boxes, and in other places of concealment. There were forty three boys, and thirty one girls, all of them of about the age of ten years.

The Commanders and crews of the Boats were seized, and placed in confinement, but managed to effect their escape after some eight or ten days imprisonment. Their boats disappeared with them; of course their escape was connived at by the Porebunder authorities. The latter shewed any thing but a cordial approval of the measures taken to prevent the sale of those slaves, and expressed their fear that, should any of the Porebunder boats go to the Gulf, the Commanders of the Boats and their Countrymen would retaliate; and the tax on each slave landed is so great that it is not to be wondered at that resistance should be shown, a sum of Rupees three or four being payable on each.

The slaves are now in charge of the British officer stationed at Porebunder, and will remain there until the instructions of Government are received.

Slaves boys are sold in the Kattywar country for about Rupees ninety or one hundred each, and girls about Rupees seventy each.

How the Government intend disposing of those unfortunate children we have not yet come to learn, but we hope they will take care that they are kept out of the clutches of those who may now consider themselves as having a right of property in them, and that their fate may be somewhat more fortunate than their mercenary masters intended it to be.

WE are aware that the Court Martial which was lately held at Ahmedabad, for the trial of Lieutenant *John Beek*, of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, excited a great deal of interest, if not anxiety throughout the army, and we have now much pleasure in recording the result. It does the highest credit to Sir John Keane's heart and head, and one such instance will do more to secure to him the respect and love of the army than five thousand manifestoes founded on the rigid spirits of military authority.

The following is a copy of the General order which announces the termination of the proceedings:

At a General Court Martial assembled at Ahmedabad, on Monday the 7th of September 1835, and of which Major T. Bailie of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry is President, Lieutenant John Beek, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, was tried on the following Charge, viz:

Lieutenant John Beek, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the following Charge:

For highly unofficerlike and disgraceful conduct, in abandoning a party escorting himself and Baggage, after the said party had been attacked on the march towards Ahmednuggur in Guzerat, and while it was engaged with a body of insurgents near the Village of Huglore, on the morning of the 7th of May 1835.

Head Quarters, Poona, 25th July 1835.
By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Lieutenant John Beek, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is Guilty of the Charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word "disgraceful," as the Court do not consider his conduct to have arisen from personal cowardice: and they do therefore adjudge him, the said Lieutenant John Beek, to be dismissed the Honorable Company's Service.

(Signed) J. COOPER, Capt. 7th Negt. N. I.
Officiating Judge Advocate.
(Signed) T. BAILIE, Major,
24th Regiment N. I. President.

Recommendation.

The Court having thus performed the duty of awarding the above punishment, beg leave, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, strongly to recommend the Prisoner Lieutenant Beek, to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) T. BAILIE, Major and President.

Approved and Confirmed.—In consideration however, of the recommendation of the Court, and of the high character which Lieutenant Beek has hitherto borne as an Officer and Gentleman, in his Regiment and in the Service, and taking also into consideration the high principles of honor by which, in my experience of the Officers of the Bombay Army, I have found them to be actuated and guided, I do not deem it necessary to make an example, by carrying into execution the Sentence awarded by the Court in this instance. and I therefore extend a full pardon to Lieutenant Beek of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, in the confident anticipation, that his future career will be such as to reflect credit upon himself, and to occasion me no regret at having extended this leniency towards him.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE,
Lieut. Genl. Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Beek is to be released from arrest and ordered to return to his duty.

WE have again the pleasing duty of bearing testimony to the talent and sound discretion of Sir Henry Fane, shewn in his conduct of the important duties of Commander in Chief of India. The remarks made by His Excellency on the subject of the Court Martial, the proceedings of which we subjoin, are worthy of the best attention of every officer in the army, and we hope they will not have been made in vain.

Some trifling dispute between an Ensign Smith of H. M. 38th Regt., and a Captain Lowth of the same Regiment, had led to the former's sending a challenge to the latter, but which the latter declined. This led to the Court Martial, the Captain having charged the Ensign with "conduct unbecoming the character "of an officer and Gentleman, and subversive of "military discipline," in endeavouring to force him to fight without sufficient cause or provocation, and the court after due deliberation, were of opinion "that the Prisoner Ensign John William Sidney Smith, H. M. 38th Regt., is *Guilty* of so much of the charge preferred against him, as extends to the simple sending of the challenge, in breach of the articles of war, but acquit him of the rest, and sentenced him to be reprimanded; of which sentence the Commander in Chief approved, and thereupon made the following remarks:

1. The Commanding Officer of H. M. 38th Regiment will summon Ensign Smith to his presence, and point out to him the error of his Conduct, in breach of the 60th Articls of War; reprimand him as directed by the above Sentence; and inform him, that he must consider the early reparation which he was prepared to make for his offence, to have been the means of his salvation from ruin.

2. The Commander in Chief is of opinion, that he should neglect his duty to the Army, if he failed to offer some remarks, grounded upon this Court Martial.

3. He will candidly state to the Army, that the endless of Courts-Martial *in India*, is a general topic amongst Military men in England, and is the subject of general condemnation amongst Soldiers.

4. Until he was placed in his present position, he was at a loss to account for this peculiar circumstance; but this Court Martial, and many similar examples which have been brought before him, since he has had the honor to Command this Army, have fully explained how this evil arises.

5. Captain Lowth's Proceedings afford him a perfect elucidation of his view of the case; and he will make it the occasion of explaining that view.

6. In this instance, two brother Officers of H. M. 38th Regiment, fall out about a matter in itself trifling; which leads to a certain crisis.

The affair is brought to a point which requires a decision; and Captain Lowth forms his own judgment about what is right and necessary for the vindication of his honor.

Two Captains (A. Campbell and W. Campbell, as is shown in the Proceedings of the Court Martial) are of opinion, that what is offered as an apology by the offender, is quite sufficient to render unnecessary any further proceedings.

The Commanding Officer of the Regiment is of opinion, that what is offered is sufficient.

The Commander in Chief is of opinion, that what is offered is sufficient; and Major General Watson, who Commands the Division, hopes that "the sentiments of the Commander in Chief may be respected."

All this will not do!

The opinions of the four superior authorities named, are not sufficient to suit Captain Lowth's ideas; but, obstinate in his own opinion, he solicits to be permitted to appeal to the last resort; namely, a Court Martial.

7. Let the Army take another case.

An Officer has a dispute with his brother Officers about a matter relating to the Mess of the Regiment.

His brother Officers decide against him---he is not content.

The Commanding Officer of his Regiment decides against him, he is not content.

The Brigadier General decides against him.

The General of Division decides against him ---and he is still not content. At last he comes to the Commander in Chief, who also decides against him, (probably with no better result!)

8. He could produce many other instances of this unbending and *obstinate perseverance* in the opinion of the correctness of the individual's *own views*, and the utter disregard of the opinions of those superiors who stand in a position to look calmly, and without bias, on the cases laid before them.

9. How this has grown up it is difficult to say; but that it ought to be corrected, all who wish well to the harmony and the reputation of the Army must feel.

10. The Commander in Chief solicits the Officers to reflect upon what he has said; and to aid him in getting rid of that bane to the Service, and to the Character of the Army, "the endless calls for Courts-Martial."

The injury to the Army is lamentable from the number of Officers withdrawn from their Regimental Duties, month after month, to investigate the quarrels and squabbles of Individuals: and the personal inconvenience to the Officers themselves is a very important object for consideration.

11. With the general assistance of the officers of the Army, all this may be easily corrected; but unless the Commander in Chief receive such aid, that blot upon OUR Character as an Army, (which he so much desires to remove) cannot but remain attached to US.

Ensign Smith is to be released from arrest and will return to his duty.

EUROPE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

CORPORATION REFORM.

The House of Peers re-assembled on Saturday when Mr. Knight concluded his argument against the bill. He warned the Lords, as they valued their own privileges, not to sanction its principle, and implored them to proceed no further with the measure—

By proceeding, they would recognize its principle. By undertaking its improvement—by allowing that it was susceptible of alteration—they would be admitting the principle of general and wholesale disfranchisement, on that notion of expediency which, if allowed to prevail, would put an end to the law of seven hundred years, destroy the distinction they had maintained between the the peer, the peasant and the burgher. In the words of the poet,

——"Illa dies utramque
Ducet ruinam."

On that day when their Lordships admitted the principle of arbitrarily depriving the lowest member of the state of his privileges, the House of Peers might view the privileges of themselves as destroyed. To finish his quotation from the same author,

——"supremum
Carpere itur comites parati."

Sir Charles Wetherell then claimed the right of offering such evidence as he thought proper to negative the preamble of the bill.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that the course taken by Sir Charles was irregular. It could not be allowed that he should make another six hours speech: at that rate there would be no end to the harangues of counsel. Sir Charles had made the claim, and that was sufficient.

Sir Charles Wetherell, said he did not wish to speak, if it were admitted that he had made the claim.

Counsel were ordered to withdraw; and the Earl of WINCHILSEA addressed the House. He hoped that Lord Melbourne would weigh well the course he meant to pursue—

Never did this House stand in such a situation as that in which it was now placed; and if, after what they had heard delivered at that bar, there was one particle of honour left in this House, England might still be what she had been—a great and respected nation. (*Opposition cheers*) He would ask, was there any man who had heard that most powerful appeal at their Lordships' bar, who could put his hand on his heart and say, if they were to pass this bill, which struck at every prerogative of the Crown, and at the just rights and privileges of the People, that such a course was not taken to gratify the most democratic spirit that ever disgraced the country. (*Much Opposition cheering.*) Of this bill, which had been allowed to come up to their Lordships' House, he would say, in God's name, let them resist it now; let them resist it at once, and follow the advice which had been given them by counsel; let a Parliamentary commission be issued; let them proceed on constitutional grounds; and he would give to the proceedings his best consideration and the warmest support in his power. They might rest assured that they could not take away the priviliges of any body of men—privileges which were of as much value to them in their station as were those possessed by their Lordships, without incurring a danger, the mere contemplation of which made him tremble. He was confident that the most fearful consequences would result not only to this House but to the whole empire. The least that could be said of those who had santioned this measure was, that they had adopted it inconsiderately, having been betrayed by those who had been employed. He did, then, implore Lord Melbourne to consider well the course he would pursue. They were placed in a difficulty from which, if they endeavoured to escape in the wrong direction, they would bring ruin on this happy land. So great was his apprehension, that he would give up all he possessed to see their Lordships placed in a different situation—to see them relieved from a bill which he held to be grounded on the most atrocious attacks on the property and liberties of the country. (*Opposition cheering*)

Lord MELBOURNE replied—

"I can tell the noble earl at once the course which I intend to pursue. Two counsel having been heard at your Lordships' bar on the principle of the bill, according to the wish of many noble lords in this House, I beg to say I will now move that the further considesation of the measure be adjourned; and on Monday next I shall move that this House do resolve itself into a Committee on the bill."

Lord WINCHILSEA said, that in that case he should move as an amendment, an address to the Crown praying for any further instructions which may have been given to the Commissioners than those contained in the documents on the table: he would divide the House on that amendment.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE asked, whether Lord Melbourne intended to refuse that evidence should be taken at the bar in support of the application of counsel?

Lord MELBOURNE—"Certainly, I have no hesitation in saying that I shall not consent to evidence being called."

The Duke of NEWCASTLE then spoke with so much agitation that it was almost impossible to catch his meaning. He was supposed to say that Lord Melbourne,

* * * * * if he refused to hear evidence, would pursue a course of conduct that was directly opposed to every constitutional principle that ought to govern a peer, a man, or a British subject. If the noble viscount and his friends meant that the rights of the People should be taken from them by a measure so extraordinary so arbitrary, and so revolutionary,—if the noble viscount meant to require that this House should thus vote away the rights of his fellow subjects,—he did say, that the course was so atrocious, as regarded the rights, liberties, and privileges of his fellow citizens, that those Ministers of the King who sanctioned it would be liable to impeachment; and if no other person was willing to come forward to impeach them, he himself would do it, (*Loud cheers.*)

Lord BROUGHAM reminded the Duke of Newcastle, that Lord Melbourne must be impeached, if at all, by the Commons, and tried by the Lords; and that it was therefore somewhat irregular in the Duke, who was to be one of the judges, to make himself a party in the

cause.

Some further conversation passed between Lord FALMOUTH, the Duke of CUMBERLAND, Lord BROUGHAM, and Lord LYNDHURST; and at the recommendation of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, the House adjourned to Monday in order that their Lordships might have time to cool.

On Monday, the Peers resembled. Several petitions were presented for and against the bill. Among the former, was one from Northampton, by Lord SPENCER: who stated his entire concurrence with the measure, and hoped that it would pass.

Lord MELBOURNE then rose to move the order of the day; and was proceeding to address the House, when he was interrupted by Lord FALMOUTH. Lord MELBOURNE said, that he moved the reading of the order of the day; and would state his reasons in support of the motion.

A scene of riotous confusion ensued. It was plain that Lords LYNDHURST, FALMOUTH, WESTMEATH, and others, wished to deprive Lord MELBOURNE of his right to address the House. Lord BROUGHAM interfered; but this only increased the disorder. Lord MELBOURNE more than once attempted to make himself heard. Lord LONDONDERRY spoke some inaudible words. At length, Lord MELBOURNE took advantage of a cessation of the uproar, and gained the ear of the House.

He commenced by repeating that after he had given his reasons for the motion, he should conclude, by moving that the order of the day be read; and then proceeded as follows.

"Amidst the political difference and dissensions with which we have been agitated for the last five years, and which I am afraid still continue to distract and divide us,—of which I am not unwilling to say that I am quite sick and tired—(*"Hear, hear!" and laughter*)—amidst, my Lords, these political differences and dissensions, it would be a satisfaction, it would be a very great satisfaction to me if I could anticipate that I was on the present occasion about to propose a measure in the principle of which, your Lordships were all agreed; if I could believe that you all agreed that there was some evil to be remedied, some deficiency to be supplied; that the state of things required some measure to be adopted, and that the only difference between us was, what should be that measure—what should be the remedy, which was to supply an admitted deficiency, and to convert an admitted evil into an acknowledged good. I should be glad, my Lords, if I could anticipate this, and if I could rely on your agreeing on these things as they have been agreed on in another place. When I recollect that this bill passed without a single division on the principle of the bill—I do not say without a single dissentient voice, for there was a protest against it by several Members of the other House of Parliament—but when I recollect that it passed without a single division as to the principle of the bill; and when I recollect, too, that it was admitted by Members from all parts of the empire in that House of Parliament, and by those who were of weight and of authority in that House of Parliament, and who, I hope, will have some weight with your Lordships, that the measure was one of necessity, that the principle of the measure was admitted, and that it was acknowledged, too, that the time had come and that the period had arrived when the regulation of the abuses of Corporations must take place, and when such a plan of corporate government must be adopted, as should systematically correct those abuses,—I think I may draw some encouragement from the circumstance, and hope that in this House, as in the other, there will be but little difference on the principle of the measure, and that the difference between us will be chiefly one of detail. I trust, if that should be the case, that these details may be adapted so as to meet the evils they are intended to remedy. In all those great remedial measures in which we have been engaged of late years, it has been my most anxious wish to open them in such a manner as not to provoke hostility; so that if I was not justified in anticipating that there would be an agreement among your Lordships as to their adoption, I should do my utmost to promote a spirit of conciliation—to open them in such a way as not to tend to excite irritation—not to use any topics of an irritating nature, and in my consideration of the subject rather to look forward to the future than backward to the past—not to view them so much with reference to their past evils as to look at them with a view to their future advantages, and thus to avoid as much as possible introducing any thing that might tend to inflame the prejudices and irritate the feelings, and so to obscure the judgments of those who heard me."

With this view, he should not direct attention to cases of peculiar delinquency, such as those of Ipswich and Norwich, but would take his stand upon another, more general, and public grounds. He would not enter into the history of corporations, and was not disposed to deny that originally they might have been favourable to liberty and commerce. But he continued,

"These institutions are too narrow for the times and circumstances in which we are placed, and they are now too narrow and confined for the community over which they preside; they are unfitted to discharge satisfactorily the duties they have to perform; they are not only unfitted to discharge those duties satisfactorily, but conduce to many other evils, many other dangers, and stand in the way of many other benefits; and in my opinion, instead of forming the bulwarks of internal security, they form a source of peril, or hazard, and of danger. I will take, by way of illustrating this opinion the cases of three corporations only; against one of which a great deal has been alleged, and, it must be confessed, not altogether unreasonably, that corporation having certainly laid itself open to suspicion—very likely beyond what is strictly just—by refusing to give any account of its affairs. These corporations are in the capitals of three neighbouring and indeed contiguous counties; they are all flourishing towns, and all of them towns of manufacturing and commercial importance. The mode of selecting the members of the Corporations is pretty nearly the same in all three; and with respect to the coincidence in the working of these Corporations, I, from my knowledge of that part of the country, was struck with the fact long before this Commission or this inquiry was thought of. These towns are Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby; their circumstances coinciding in many respects, but in many respects placed in very different situations."

Lord Melbourne then explained, that although the Nottingham Corporation was in the hands of Liberals, Leicester in those of the Tories, while Derby was under the control of the Cavendish family, yet such was the inveterate evil of the system, that in all three the same extensive evils and bad consequences—the exclusion of one half of the inhabitants from all participation of authority—prevailed. In Coventry, where the Corporation is divided equally between the two parties, fraud, corruption and violence, prevail in elections. But it was in Bristol that the evils of the corporate system were most striking. When Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne had been painfully aware of the dangerous state of things in that city. Mr. Hogg, in his protest said—

"No good man, no real wellwisher of the parties themselves, can approve of the extreme hostility which some of the inhabitants of Bristol, it is hoped but few of them, seem to entertain for the Corporation of their ancient and famous city, and for which the printed Report, although not penned in a spirit of kindness, has displayed no adequate cause. It was necessary to hear the evidence given on the trial at bar of the information filed by your Majesty's Attorney-General against Charles Pinney, Esq., sometime Mayor of the city of Bristol, and to observe the temper with which it was given, in order to estimate correctly the insane malignity by which misguided persons may sometimes be animated—to understand how it may happen that the inhabitant should be willing his house and goods should be consumed, that the tradesman should be content to see his shop in flames, and that the citizen should rejoice to have his whole city wasted, so that the Mayor and Justices might incur blame."

"That (said Lord Melbourne) is very strong language—more strong than I should use; but, my Lords, I think it is true. I think there was that feeling in Bristol, though I would not venture to state it. I think there was a feeling of detestation entertained against the Corporation; that they were unwilling to repress violence, at least beforehand; and I think the language of Mr. Hogg is not stronger than is warranted by the facts. Why, then, my Lords, it is because the Corporation has no community of feeling with the public, it is because of its secret character and mode of proceeding, and above all, because of its exclusive nature and oligarchical character, that these evils are produced which threaten the peace and security of the country. Why, good God, my Lords, we have passed through troublesome times—have seen a great deal of public excitement and public tumult—but I can only say that I have felt much less fear from Birmingham or Manchester, than I have from any town where there was a corporation, and for that very reason. Great excitement has prevailed in Birmingham and Manchester, but there was no local odium, no local hatred, no local irritation, which are all far more violent than the hatred and irritation arising from public and political causes. In places having Corporations, we have not only irritations arising from the agitation of Parliamentary Reform, or the amendment of the Poor-laws, to guard against, but we have the Corporations themselves to contend with. There we have a peculiar element of evil, an additional source of danger—a system of things which, in fact, alienates the great majority of the inhabitants from the King's Government, and makes them disposed, if not to disturb, at least to wink and connive at the disturbance of the public peace.

It was in the administration of justice that the evils of the existing system were perhaps, after all, the most glaring—

"Justice is the air which we breathe, it is the breath of our lives; if that be unjustly administered, or if it be irremediably suspected, then for that community there is no satisfaction, there is no peace, there is no happiness whatsoever." Lord Melbourne proceeded to express his belief that justice was not so corrupted even in the corporations of cities as it was in the small boroughs, which were convulsed with conflicting political feelings. Their Lordships were aware of the strength of those convulsions, and of the violence, hatred, and animosities which accompanied them. They overturned the understanding, corrupted the feelings, and made men forget every thing that was just and right. Even their Lordships were sometimes carried away by feelings of that nature; but he was aristocratic enough and knew enough of human nature to know that those feelings were ten thousand times more intense in lower classes of society. So strongly did they operate, that it was impossible to obtain justice from Magistrates in those towns at election times. The only inquiry made was, on what side was the party accused and accusing? This decided the matter, and not the principle of justice. He would not dwell further upon this. But this, in his opinion, formed one strong ground on which to rest his case, and upon which he called on the House to go into Committee on the bill.

It had been objected to the bill, that there was no qualification for Town-Councillors; but he would observe, that the idea of a qualification in corporate bodies was perfectly new. There existed no such thing at present. There were other objections raised by counsel—

"It was said that the Corporations were to be founded on annual elections. The answer rate bodies had always been annual. It might be a wrong, or it might be a wise system, but it was no novelty. It was then said by the learned counsel, that we were going to establish a system of republics throughout the country, but we found those republics already established. If a town having a right to settle its own municipal government, to manage its own local affairs, and regulate its own police, were indeed a republic, then this system of republics had been already established by the ancient constitution of this country. The only alteration this bill proposed to make was that these republics should be popular instead of being oligarchical. They were at present nothing but oligarchies, and accompanied by all the evils and miseries that had in all places and at all times flowed from that system of government; a system which never promoted the welfare of those committed to its charge, but which was always the object of hatred, odium, and detestation—a system which generally terminated in tumult, turmoil, rebellion, and blood. That was the alteration we proposed to make. We were about to give the whole body of the people some interest in the government of their towns, and by that means to give them an interest in the preservation of the public peace and the protection and good management of public property."

One great object of the bill was to establish an efficient police—

"Nobody could look, without feeling considerable apprehension, at the deficient and defective state of the police in the various great town of the kingdom. They all knew, from the experience of the late few years, the benefit that had arisen from the institution of a well-settled police. Since the period of the establishment of the London Police, though they had passed through times likely to produce disturbance of the public peace, yet they had not been obliged to call out a single soldier in quelling riot. This was a great recommendation; especially when their Lordships recollected the period when, on occasion of riots perfectly insignificant in their character, those who opposed them threw the towns into great alarm, and the destruction of property was hazarded by regiments of cavalry being quartered on the inhabitants for several days. All attempts to extend the system into the country had failed: but when the town should have a representative body which would have the resolution to carry into effect measures necessary for an effective police, it would remove that inefficiency which had hitherto resulted from a general assembly of the rate-payers, who never could be induced to tax themselves."

Lord Melbourne adverted to several other points of detail; and concluded by moving the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the bill.

The Earl of CARNARVON was anxious that the measure should receive calm and cool consideration. He was not opposed to a measure of corporate reform: great abuses existed, and should be remedied; and whoever might be Minister, would find it necessary to introduce some measure of corporate reform. But be put it to their Lordships' sense of justice, whether they could pass the bill before them without hearing evidence in disproof of the allegations in the Commissioners' Report, on which the bill was founded. He thought not: and would therefore move.

"That evidence be taken at the bar of this House in support of the allegations of the several petitions, praying to be heard against the bill before the House be put into Committee of the whole House on the said bill."

Lord WINCHILSEA and Lord BROUGHAM rose together; and there was a struggle for precedence, which created much confusion. Lord WESTMEATH said that Lord Winchilsea ought to speak, because he had given notice of a motion. Lord BROUGHAM said, he could not interpose his motion while another was before the House. Lord WINCHILSEA said he was going to speak on the motion before the House. Lord BROUGHAM said, in that case he would cheerfully give way: he had been "taken in—misled" by the incorrect reason assigned by Lord Westmeath.

Lord WINCHILSEA then proceeded—

He could fairly and honestly state, that he approached the question uninfluenced by any party feeling; because it so happened that he differed as much with respect to it from many of his noble friends who sat on that side of the House, as he did from any of the noble lords who sat opposite. He was not unfriendly to municipal Reform. He did not deny that the altered circumstances of the country might demand very considerable changes in existing institutions. He did not deny the propriety of instituting an inquiry as to the expediency of extending those rights and privileges at present confined to a comparative few in all corporate towns. He did not mean to deny that very considerable abuses might in the course of time have crept into the administration of corporate propriety. But there he took his stand. He maintained that the bill had come up to them upon grounds so unconstitutional as to render it impossible for their Lordships to entertain it. He maintained that the Commission upon whose report the bill was founded, was not legal, was not constitutional. (*"Hear, hear!"*) there he took his stand.

He maintained that corporate property was private property; for it was originally given to individuals for services rendered in times of great difficulty and danger. He concluded by reading an amendment, though he did not move it, to the effect,

"That though the House was at all times prepared to take into its consideration, and to give every support to which it was entitled, to any measure founded on constitutional principles, having for its object the extension of political rights and privileges, &c. yet it felt it its bounden duty to withhold its consent to this measure, on account of the unconstitutional principles on which it was founded, and in the absence of any evidence on which the destruction of the charities of 185 corporate towns could be justified."

Lord BROUGHAM then delivered a long speech, which is but imperfectly reported. He declared his astonishment at the amendment proposed by Lord Carnarvon.

In the first place, he was astonished, because, after what passed on the first night, when counsel were proposed to be heard—when it was distinctly stated on that side of the House, by all who agreed to the proposition that it was adopted on the footing of its taking two, or at most three days, to discuss the matter—when it was known that had they been of oppinion that it would take more than such a period, there was no extremity of debate or discussion in that House which they would not willingly have preferred to hearing one single counsel make one single statement at the bar—and when now, having heard counsel at no little length, for three long days—after hearing all that two of the most eminent and the most learned of them could urge—when, after all that, it was threatened to tender, by way of evidence, that which he would presently show to their Lordships amounted to absolutely nothing—when, instead of proceeding to discuss the principle of the bill, as had been agreed by compact, by compromise—(*"No, no!" and cheers*)—when, instead of taking that course which he maintained had been determined upon by special agreement, at the time that the discussion of the principle was deferred upon the second reading—when, instead of taking that course, it was proposed to hear more counsel, and to call witnesses—that proposition coming, to make the thing more wonderful still, from a noble earl who preferred his statement with an admission which, to use a legal phrase—and a legal phrase on an occasion when the legality of a proceeding was questioned, might not be deemed out of place—when the noble earl then in legal phrase prefaced his speech by declaring that he desired not to interpose one hour's delay between the House and the passing of the bill—when he found a proposition for the future hearing of counsel and examination of witness, come from a noble lord who so expressed himself—and when he remembered the especial agreement and compact into which the House had entered, when it was just determined that counsel should be called in,—he confessed he could not adequately express the astonishment felt at the course it was now proposed to pursue. But the noble earl's admission at the outset of his speech was in fact utterly destructive of the proposition with which he concluded. The noble earl began by stating that he candidly and fairly admitted in the fullest extent the absolute necessity of Corporation Reform—and the greater part of all that was admitted by the noble earl who moved the amendment was admitted also by the noble earl (Winchilsea) who spoke after him; that he wanted to have evidence to show that abuses existed—that the constitution of the corporate bodies was bad—that the evils which existed in the system were such as to produce evils in practice—in short, admitting the existence of evils and abuses, the noble earl, with admirable consistency, required that they should be proved. The noble earl admitted that the evil existed, and that a remedy was wanted; yet, admitting these two facts, he required that proof should be called to their Lordships' bar, and your Lordships' time spent, or misspent rather, in hearing evidence upon points upon which no one pretended to entertain a doubt. The noble earl commenced by admitting that to hear evidence was utterly useless and unnecessary—(*"No, no!"*)—because he admitted the very thing, to prove which evidence alone was required. (*"No, no!"*) But Lord Brougham found that some of their Lordships were already assuming a judicial character, and were even pronouncing a judicial decree against him as he passed along. He heard some noble lords pronouncing with authoritative mien and voice, "No, no no!" therefore he must be pardoned if he presumed to show, show, show—(*Laughter and cheers*) that the evidence which was about to be called to their Lordships' bar did not in reality lead to the possibility of any one result, except the spending of the valuable time of the House, and the frustrating the just hopes and expectations of the country.

It had been said that there was no precedent for refusing to hear evidence against the bill—

In reply to that argument, he would only intreat their Lordships' attention to two cases—the measure for the abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions in 1747, and the proposed measure for the abolition of Negro Slavery in 1827. In each of those cases, interests far more important were as deeply involved, than in the present instance; yet in each of these cases, interests far more important were as deeply, and even more deeply involved, than in the present instance yet in each of these cases what was the course pursued? Counsel were called in and heard upon the principle; but when they proposed to support those statements by evidence, they were immediately ordered to withdraw, and in neither case was a single wieness heard.

Lord Brougham then at great length defended the legality of the Commission; and replied in detail to several of the arguments urged by Sir C. Wetherell and Mr. Knight. He spoke in high terms of the conduct of the Commissioners generally, and read some passages from the Report and Protest of Mr. Hogg, when he knew him on the Northern cir-

cuit—namely, that he was a person full of joke and merriment; and he realy could not believe him serious in many of his remarks, though he had himself recommanded Mr. Hogg to the Commissionership. He alluded to the torrents of abuse which had been poured upon the bill—

Every species of vituperative expression and offensive epithet had been lavished on those who had sanctioned this bill. Never was there such an instance of ignorance or tyranny on record. Who had looked at the bill? No lawyer could ever have seen it. To whom was this language applied?—Not to those who supported the bill in that House, but the body to which these words might be applied were nothing more or less than the Commons of England in Imperial Parliament assembled, and truly representing the People. (*Loud cheers.*) Again, it was said by one of the learned barristers, "that a bill was passed, called the Reform Act, I know not exactly in what year." "Oh yes,', exclaimed Lord Brougham, "you do know the year well; you and those that instructed you, and those that you spoke for, and that you spoke to, know well what year it was that bill passed. And if you were to live not seven years, but seventy times seven years, after the bill passed you will reflect—some of you at least with a bitter pang—to the last hour of your existence, on the passing of the Reform Act. in the year 832." (*Great cheers from the Ministerial benches.*)

But opponents of the present measure would accept reform from the Tories—

"Oh," it was said, on the part of the Coporations, "but we are ready to accept reform, provided it comes to us from a friendly hand; we are quite ready to sacrifice our rights; we care not a farthing for the property or privileges which we have enjoyed since the days of Edgar and Alfred, by the sanction of the wise, the pure, and the honest of all ages every thing shall be abandoned cheerfully, even the Aldermanic robes of dignity, provided always that the sacrifice be demanded at our hands by a Tory Administration, From them we would receive as a blessing and a boon what from others would appear to us a burden and a curse. Not that we whould altogether enjoy our degradation, or revel in feastless indolence. No; we aware of the sacrifice we should make; but this good at least would be gained to us—that we should have our friends of a Tory Administration." This was the real meaning of the arguments on the other side; but no man of common consistency of purpose, who hoped to earn a title to the respect of his countrymen, could for a amoment lend his sanction to it.

Lord LYNDHURST, after some preliminary remarks, adverted to the precedent quoted by Lord Brougham—

One of these preceedents was the bill for the abolition of Hereditary Jurisdiction in Scotland. It was said that here no witnesses were examined after counsel had been heard. Now, in order to make this precedent a case in point, noble lords would ask, was evidence tendered? if tendered, was it discussed? if discused, was it rejected? If this point could not be made out, what became of the precedent? Noble lords, however, would be surprised to hear that this was quite the reverse of a precedent in favour of Lord Brougham's; for in this very case evidence was tendered and received without an objection. True, this was only documentary evidence, but still it was evidence, and was as such received. So much for Lord Brougham's first precedent. The second precedent relied upon was the bill for the abolition of the Slave trade. Before Lord Brougham had relied upon that case, he should have extended his inquiries, and ascertained what objections were made to the evidence in the case. It was true that Lord Grenville opposed the reception of some evidence in that case, and the House adopted its objection, but on grounds totally different from those taken now. Lord Grenville objected to the evidence, because, in fact it was not evidence. He would read the passage, as confirmatory of the statement he had made. "Mr. Plummer, the counsel, observed, that from the long period Lord Balcarres, had been Governor of Jamaica, he would be able to point out the consequences of this bill to the West India proprietors." Lord Grenville had hereupon remarked, that it was irregular to examine witnesses at their Lordships' bar who had no facts to state, but who merely appeared to express their views and opinions. No doubt, in this case, Lord Grenville was perfectly correct in describing such evidence as irregular; for the House had to decide upon prophecies; and therefore he moved, supported by Lords Eldon and Liverpool, that the next witness he called. So much for Lord Brougham's second precedent. Now, if that nobleman, with all his acknowledged sagacity and accuracy, could not, with two or three days' notice, find out more substantial precedents than these, what conclusion could the House come to as to the justice and propriety of the case? The Slave-trade case also called to his recollection, that at the time it was brought forward, 1792, the agent for Barbadoes prayed to be heard *viva voce* at their Lordships' bar; and his evidence was not only heard, but ordered to be printed. This fact put a final answer to his noble and learned friend's precedents.

With regard to the motion before the House, he could not conceive how any person with a sense of justice could refuse to hear evidence in defence of the parties accused; but the fact was, that the object of the supporters of the bill was simply to strengthen a political party—

This was a fact which no individual was ao blind as not at once to perceive. The real object of bringing this bill forward at this season was with a view to the next election. Noble lords were aware of the great struggle which had been made in another House to prevent the division of the larger towns into more numerous wards, wherby a more mixed return had been effected. It was said that this was not a party reform but one of principle; but the Commission which Government had had the indecency to issue for dividing the great towns into wards, before the bill had either passed the Lords' House or received the Royal assent; clearly proved that the whole was a party affair. Let Mr. Joseph Parkes, the keen, intelligent, active agent of that party, deny this if he could. By their own words and deeds they were convicted. "The division of these words," it was recommended, "should be kept altogether a secret for the present." Was this no party matter? Why, the supposed triumph of that party was the talk of all their clubs; where the House of Lords, if it dared to assert the claims of justice and to act upon them, was attacked with the coarsest calumny and abuse. Yes, the sole object of this bill was the aggrandizement of Whig power: the Reform Bill, it was found, had not sufficiently effected that cherished object; and so the Municipal Corporation Bill was brought forward. This, it did not complete the party triumph, would be followed up by other "Reform" measures: for as said Isaac Tomkins, in his new pamphlet, called "We Can't Afford It;" and no man could better prop up a bad cause than Isaac Tomkins. (*A laugh.*) Isaac Tomkins said, 'The same may be said of Municipal Reform, a measure of infinite use in furthering our emancipation from the Tory yoke, and of the next reform (the lowering of the qualification) which must be carried in order to complete the overthrow of our former masters.' This was the line of argument which was made use of to authorize a departure from all the rights of property.

He denounced, as a base, covert, political manœuvre, the attempt to deprive the freemen of the right of voting secured to them by the Reform Act. He asked the House, if it was just to pass such a bill on the authority of the Commissioners' Report; for that Report was after all the ground work of the measure? Who were the Commissioners upon whose authority they were called upon to pass this bill?—

He asked their Lordships, what individual among them knew any thing of the Commissioners who had made this Report, or whether there was one noble lord in twenty who had heard the name of any one of them pronounced, until he saw the Report on the table? He himself knew something of these Commissioners, and the result of his knowledge of them he would soon communicate to their Lordship. He had already said, that in the appointment of Commissioners they required that they should be free from all imputation or suspicion of partiality or party motives. If a Committee were appointed in the Commons—in the olden time at last—to investigate any trifling matter, it would be matter of reproach to the party proposing it if he did not select a mixed Committe, composed fairly of men of both sides of the House. Now let him direct their attention to the Report of the Commissioners themselves. Several of these gentlemen he knew; and he begged to say, that in the observations he was about to make, he meant not in the slightest degree to reflect on their private character or conduct—he alluded to them merely as party men. The first name he found on the list was Mr. John Blackburn. "I need not describe him (continued Lord Lyndhurst); everybody knows that he is a firm, a determined uncompromising, and unflinching Whig. He is at the head of the Commission; and this is his character—a very respectable man notwithstanding. The next was George Long—a very respectable man—went the same circuit with myself—but a Whig too. Then we have Sampson Augustus Rumball—a Whig, and something more. George Hutton Wilkison—whom I am less acquainted with, but a Whig also, and something more. Thomas Jefferson Hogg—my noble and learned friend, I am sure will vouch for Mr. Hogg as having always been considered at least a Whig. Peregrine Bingham—Whig again, my Lord, and something more. David Jardine—determined Whig. John Elliot Drinkwater—strongly Whig. Thomas Flower Ellis—a follower, I believe, of my noble friend: a Whig, I think he cannot deny; I do not say he is more. James Booth—Whig. Henry Roscoe—I have the honour of knowing—honourable man—Northern circuit decidedly Whig. Charles Austen—able man; but I should say rather more than a Whig. I know him well and a very respectable man he is. Edward Rushton—Whig, and more. Alexander Edward Cockburn—a Whig, and more, Daniel Maude—very respectable man—goes the Northern circuit: but, as my noble and learned friend knows, strongly strongly Whig. John Gambier—a gentleman who, I believe, did not sign the Report—strongly Whig. And last of all—though I must not, on reflection, say least either, for there is one other very important personage behind, Sir Francis Palgrave—not a Whig, Nineteen Commissioners who are Whigs, my Lords, and one who is not a Whig, but who has written on the subject of corporate reform, and is a good deal disposed against existing corporations. Last of all among these gentlemen, comes the Secretary—a friend of my noble and learned friend again—Mr. Joseph Parkes, Secretary to the Political Union, Secretary of the Birmingham Union! (*Cheers.*) Secretary to this Commission and Secretary to the Dividing Commission, giving instructions for the other to proceed upon—Mrs Joseph Parkes. (*The reading of this list caused considerable laughter in the House.*) Now, I ask your Lordships, would you dispose of the most trifling pecuniary interest, where a question of party was concerned, by a tribunal so constituted? I would appeal with confidence to my noble and learned friend: if he were not sitting here as a party man, he would ridicule the idea—he would laugh it to scorn. Would to God, my Lords, I had my noble and learned friend's power of ridicule and sarcasm! How he would 'show up' the twenty! How Mr. Blackburn would figure as the prominent character in the procession; and how admirably would the tear be brought up by his friend, Mr. Joseph Parkes. We have not even the advantage of the joint judgement of the twenty, my Lords, whatever that might be worth; as two Commissioners, or in some instances only one, is sent to make inquiries and collect evidence. His report is transmitted to the Committee in town, and they, acting on that report, make their General Report—a very extraordinary mode of proceeding, I must say. I ask your Lordships, if I were sent down to a town divided into two parties—and in what country town are there not two parties?—if I, holding the King's seal in my hand, declared that I came down there to receive complaints, do you think I should not in any place, however well regulated or well governed, have abundance of evidence to take down, from which I could manage to draw up a plausible report? But my Lords, what is it we have here? We have no evidence. We have only the conclusion which these gentlemen think proper to draw from the evidence—not the conclusion of the twenty, but the conclusion of the one or two individuals in each particular place. My Lords is not this fact in itself sufficient to destroy the Report?"

Lord Lyndhurst pointed out some errors in the Reports of the Commissioners; which he maintained, went to destroy all trust in their general correctness. refered to Lord Brougham's bill for establishing corporations in the new Parliamentary boroughs, and argued that Lord Brougham, the author of a bill which provided for the election Aldermen for life and for 1000*l.* qualification for Town Councillors, could not consistently support the present measure. Lord Lyndhurst concluded by declaring that this was a party measure—

"Do you not see and agree with me that under pretence to pass a bill to regulate corporations, it is a party job? (*Loud Opposition cheers.*) It is brought forward for party purposes—to supply the deficiencies of the Reform Bill—to destroy the Conservative interest in this and the other House of Parliament, in order for a short time—and, my lords it will be but a short time—that the Whigs may triumph over them."

The Earl of RADNOR remarked, that Lord Lyndhurst's speech was clearly for throwing out the bill though the question before the House was whether, evidence on the bill should be heard or not. He denied that the measure was founded on the Commissioners' Report, but, like the Reform Act, it rested upon the notoriety of the fact that a reform of the Corporations was necessary. If the bill was such as its opponents described it, they ought to throw it out at once, and not tamper with it by hearing evidence.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE supported the amendment; not. he declared as a man of honour, for the purpose of procuring delay, but as a measure of justice.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that to agree to the amendment, would be to stifle the measure. He contrasted the conduct of the Opposition in that House with that which the same party had adopted in the House of Commons—

This bill might be as detestable in object, and as unconstitutional in character, as it had been described to be; yet it had not been impeded in the other House on any such ground; it had not even been opposed in its principle in any one stage of its progress through that place. He was glad to hear from the noble lord opposite, a declaration that the principle of self-election was the cause of the prevalence of the abuse which existed in Corporations. On this principle, then, it appeared they all agreed; and it might almost be assumed that their object in common was the utter and final extinction of this bad system of election, Lord Lyndhurst however, with that sign of prudence which was peculiar to him when he addressed the House, took care in one sentence of his speech which he could tax himself with recollection, to admit that he would consent to see the principle of self-election altered. With all that caution which was characteristic of a very prudent man, who was not exactly awareof the situation he might be placed in another year, he had carefully left to himself a loophole through which he might creep, and make the admission that such reform as was now proposed was necessary. He challenged any one to deny that the examination of witnesses at the bar of their Lordships' House would be equivalent to defeating the bill altogether in any shape, and in all shapes.

It might be that in the five folio volumes of the Commissioners' Reports, there might be some inaccuracies—it would be extraordinary if there was not; but there was nothing in them to justify the accusation that the inquiry had been conducted with party views.

What were the noble lords opposite admitting, if what they stated about this being a party measure were correct? Were they of opinion that those principles, and that party to which they were attached, stood so low in the opinion of the population of this country, that the mere destruction of the selected Corporations was to overthrow their interest? Were they of opinion, that the mere introduction of the principle of popular election into these bodies would establish that principle which they held so in abhorrence, and which Lord Lyndhurst would say was the Whig principle, or something more than Whig? The noble and learned lord had thought proper to indulge in a course of observations upon the gentlemen who drew up this Report, for which the slight expression of approbation which accompanied it did not afford a very satisfactory apology. Lord Lyndhurst said he knew them to be most respectable individuals, of strict honour and integrity in private life; yet he on the other hand asserted, that they would lend themselves for party purposes to carry on a *quasi* judicial inquiry; and that they would collect evidence, and partially select the facts that came before them, with the intention of misleading the Government and Parliament as to the result of their inquiry. It was easy to fix a vague stigma upon public men; and Lord Lyndhurst dealt largely in that sort of stigma, his object being to fix a particular character upon those gentlemen. He could assure him, that with their politics he was himself unacquainted; they might be what Lord Lyndhurst had described them; but suppose that Lord Lyndhurst was quite right in that respect, he did not know that the circumstance of a man being born a Whig, and something more than Whig, was to disqualify him for the exercise of any sort of judicial functions. He was afraid that if the circumstance of an individual having been "a Whig, or something more than Whig" were to be a disqualification, it would reach to much higher and more eminent characters—(*Great cheering*)—than those who had been subject to the noble and learned lord's insinuations. (*Renewed cheers.*) He would say, in justice to individuals both in this House and out of it, he did not believe that the circumstance of having been a Whig, and something more than Whig, unfitted a man for the exercise of any public function. But though Lord Lyndhurst endeavoured to cast only vague imputations upon the characters of most of the Commissioners, there was one imputation in which he indulged which was of a specific nature. The noble and learned lord, for the purpose of effect, and creating an unfavourable impression against one of the individuals who was not here to defend himself, wound up his list of characters, repeating it again and again, with the remark that Mr. Parkes was the Secretary of the Birmingham Political Union. Now, in this single instance, in which he condescended to name a specific fact, he was mistaken as to that fact. (*A laugh and cheers.*) He had received the most distinct assurance that Mr. Parkes never was the Secretary of the Birmingham Political Union. (*Cheers, and one or two cries of "No!" from the Opposition side.*) He was quoting the expression of the noble and learned lord; he imputed again and again that Mr. Parkes was Secretary of the Birmingham Political Union; and he now told him that he was afraid that that imputation was incorrect. No doubt, Lord Lyndhurst was mistaken; but finding that he was so, would he not extend a little of the charity to those commissioners which he was under the necessity of claiming for himself? (*Cheers.*)

Lord LYNDHURST denied that he had attacked the Commissioners: he had attacked those who appointed them: so much for that—

There was another point on which he wished to remark. He felt that the noble marquis, in what he had said of those who are Whigs and something more than Whigs, had conveyed an insinuation against him. He never belonged to any party till he came in the House of Lords. He had never belonged to any political society. He had been in Parliament for sixteen years, and he wished the noble marquis, if he could, to point out any speech or act of his which, would justify his being described as a Whig, or something more than a Whig.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE strongly supported the amendment—

This being a bill of pains and penalties, it was impossible that, acting in their judicial character, they could pass it without calling evidence. He confessed he was no Reformer. He objected to the word Reform, because it comprehended a Revolutionary principle. The country had gone a vast deal too far in these measures of reform. To pass the bill would be a violation of Magna Charta. He objected to the measure altogether. He should wait to see what course was taken by other noble lords; but, unless some one else did so, he should move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord MONSON had always understood that Mr. Parkes was Secretary to the Birmingham Political Union.

Lord DUNCANON said, that Mr. Parkes had never been a member of the Council.

Lord MONSON believed he was an active agent of the Union.

Lord HATHERTON said, he had once been professionally consulted by the Union.

Lord PLUNKETT spoke against the amendment.

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported it—

He had at first been certainly disposed to go into Committee, with a view of making many alterations in the bill, but when he came to hear counsel at the bar, he saw it was impossible for him to do otherwise than agree to the motion of Lord Carnarvon. He certainly did not think that so sweeping and general a corporate reform would have been introduced founded on the Report of the Commissioners. Many of these corporations had conducted themselves most laudably. The Corporation of Liverpool would be a credit to any country. The former measure was not general; it was only directed against 180 out of 300 corporations. If any of these corporations misconducted themselves, the Court of King's Bench was the place where they should be brought to account. His vote should be given on the ground that it was not right to deprive these Corporations of their privileges and property except by a due course of law.

Lord RIPON opposed, and the Marquis of BUTE supported the amendment, in brief speeches.

Lord MELBOURNE replied. He began by alluding to Lord Lyndhurst's remarks on the precedents quoted by Lord Brougham—

"He has told us that his precedent of the course taken by this House upon the Slave-trade was not in point, because upon that occasion the evidence offered was evidence of opinion, not evidence of fact. Now, my Lords, I think there is some reason to doubt the accuracy of the noble and learned lord's statement; and although he represents that he has taken it from the reports of the proceedings, it is to be observed that the reports of those days were not taken with that accuracy which distinguished those of the present time. But, my Lords, the noble and learned lord, not content with this manner of getting over the difficulty presented by my noble and learned friend, goes further back in Parliamentary history, and finds out that in the year 1793, this House did hear evidence at the bar, upon a bill for the abolition of the Slave trade. They did so, indeed, my Lords; but it that was when the House swamped the bill sent up from the Commons. (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.*) When they wanted to destroy the bill, they took the course now proposed with regard to the bill on your Lordships' table, of hearing evidence against it. But in 1806, when they wanted to pass the measure for the abolition of the Slave-trade, they refused to hear evidence, as has been already stated by my noble and learned friend. (*Loud cheers.*) I must say, my Lords, that I cannot look upon the means taken to perpetuate the nefarious traffic in human flesh as a fit and proper precedent for your Lordships to follow with regard to the alleged abuses in Corporation."

He remarked on the breach of the engagement entered into on a previous night, when it was understood that the House should go into Committee after hearing the speeches of Sir C. Wetherell and Mr. Knight—

"I certainly, my Lords, should not the other night have consented to the postponement of the discussion, if I had not been misled and deceived as to the intention of the opponents of this measure. (*Loud cheers.*) I ask if there was not a clear understanding—whether, if not in precise terms, there was not a distinct feeling, amounting to an implicit understanding—that no advantage was to be taken for the purposes of delay? I state, my Lords, that I so understood it, and that such was the feeling of the House; and I beg for once to declare, that I will not again enter into any such understanding, with those who afterwards may not have the will, or may want the power, to give effect to them."

He had many observations to make on the discussion; with which, however, he would not trouble the House.

"I think (he continued) you did wrong in hearing counsel. I think you will do further wrong in hearing evidence. This bill has been called a bill of pains and penalties: it is neither in form nor in substance such a bill; it has nothing in common with a measure of that description. It is a bill of general legislation; and I tell you that, by the course you are now pursuing, you are tearing up your own legislative powers by the roots. No bill can be presented to your Lordships against which some persons may not allege, and with truth, that he has rights and interests involved in the issue of it; and if you are never to pass any bill without following the course for which you now propose to establish a precedent, you will destroy your own legislative power and most effectually tear up your own authority in the State by the roots. I know not, my Lords, to what facts we are called to hear evidence. If counsel are to be confined to the proof of those facts set forth in their speeches, I am quite sure that we need not waste our time by hearing their witnesses. Those facts will not affect the bill, but the proving of them will be productive of interminable delay. It is proposed, however, by the counsel, that a copy of this bill shall be served upon every corporation in the kingdom. The object of this is clear; but I beg leave to state to those

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who are the abettors of this proceeding, that I am not to be beaten by delay. *(Prolonged cheers from the Ministerial benches.)* The noble lords who are abettors of this proceeding will take upon themselves the conduct and marshalling of the evidence I, for my part, will attend in my place, and do the best in my power to advance the progress of the bill, and promote the interests of the country. My Lords, the learned counsel at the bar has told you that this bill will prove the destruction of this House: I think, my Lords, that it may:

—— " illa dies utramque,
Ducet ruinam."

Why, my Lords, every one who knows the passage thus quoted by the learned counsel, knows that it alludes to a case of self immolation—(*Cheers*)—of self destruction—(*Cheers*)—of suicide, my Lords—(*Loud Cheers*)—and so, my Lords, I can agree with the learned counsel, in thinking that if you follow the advice offered to you with respect to this bill, it may indeed prove the destruction of your House." *(Loud and long continued cheering.)*

The Gallery was then cleared for a division; when there appeared.—

For the amendment.....	125
Against it.....	55
Majority for hearing evidence ——	70

It was then agreed, after some conversation, in which the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord BROUGHAM, and Lord CLANRICARDE took part, that counsel should attend with evidence the next day—or, as Lord BROUGHAM said, *that* day, at eleven o'clock. The House adjourned at a quarter past three,—*Spectator, Aug.* 8.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S INTERNAL MACHINE THE SECOND.

No person, ordinarily reflecting and informed, can view the *projet* which has just been presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the French Government (we have given a summary elsewhere), without anticipations of fearful consequence. It does not affect France alone, but the peace and safety of every European nation and government.

Is it possible that Louis Philippe can execute with permanent success, or even attempt with impunity, an invasion of the liberty of the person and the press, the habits and the tastes of the French people, equally tyrannic with that which proved fatal to the legitimate branch of the House of Bourbon? Every chance is against the former. The latter had the active royalist proportion of the French people with them, a minority indeed, but full of energy and zeal. They were associated with despotic power, and were in some degree personifications of it. They had the hereditary prestige. They had the army reconstituted since the restorations. And yet they fell the victims of an attempt to extinguish the freedom of the person and the press. What are the supports of Louis Philippe? What power placed him on the throne? The democratic principle—a principle not associated with him, but which adopted him momentarily as its instrument.

The Orleanists, before the revolution of 1830, represented no section, great or small, of the people of France. They were a knot of intriguers, literary and political, in a state of dependance upon the *Palais Royal*. At the crisis of 1830, Lafayette (who, we have heard, often cursed the hour he did so) adopted Louis Philippe as an instrument for consolidating revolution. Has he one particle now of the public or popular principle, one unit of the physical force of the barricades, to support him in Paris, or the other cities and towns of France? What has he but the army, the police, and perhaps a majority of a Chamber of Deputies, which does not represent, and is repudiated by, all that is active and thinking throughout the country? There is in France, it is true, as in every other nation, an inert mass, which receives its impression and direction from without, and does nothing of itself. This large portion of the French people in quiet times, or under the influence or the generous sympathy of others, may present addresses to him and receive him under triumphal arches,—but in the hour of trial they not only will not avail him, but may be wielded against him. Of what avail is a police which is already weak and odious? The army is his sheet-anchor. Will that army, which abandoned Charles the Tenth, support Louis Philippe against the nation and the public cause?

We have thus glanced at the position of the present ruler of France, in his strength and weakness. Let us see, then, what it is he has undertaken, with such resources, to accomplish.

The *projet* is, in a word, no less than the establishment of a system of despotic jurisprudence *borrowed from our Star Chamber*. There are, in this plan of the government of the revolution, the two leading features of that celebrated tribunal. The offences are verbal and vague, and the penalties are enormous. Nothing is wanting but the bodily mutilations. For the last four years and a half the French have luxuriated in not only the liberty, but the licence, of publication. They are now to be checked suddenly and violently, by ruinous fines and imprisonment for years, from any reference to the Sovereign which may not be made at Petersburgh or Constantinople?

There must be, says the proposed law, no attempt to turn the King into ridicule. Whoever knows anything of Paris, knows that the very law itself will but stimulate raillery and ridicule. There may be no caricatures in the windows, no printed squibs in the journals: but they will circulate with more effect, more piquancy, in every social circle of the capital.

The Minister avows his object to be to strangle the expression of Republican and Carlist sentiments through the press. It is utterly impossible. Take away the Republican and Carlist press, and nothing remains—nothing but the Ministerial lumber, which is read without excitement or interest.

The actual Government is not to be called in question, either in its *form* or *principle*, under the severest penalties short of death. A profligate court lawyer will construe any opinion which may not please him, into an infringement of this law. Again—the King is not to be allowed to, directly or indirectly, in discussing the acts of his Government. This is equivalent to an interdict upon all discussion, for a court lawyer may at any time, and will most easily, identify any act of the King's Government with the King.

But it, will be said, the interpretation of the law depends on the tribunals. This last security is taken away! There is some obscurity as to the intended mode of procedure, but it is certain that the existing guarantees, which are far from perfect, are to be abolished, and a new procedure, and even new tribunals, are to be constituted. "The Minister of Justice," says the second article of the Bill on the Courts of Assizes, "may order the formation of as many Courts of Justice as may be requisite for proceeding simultaneously to the judgment of the accused party." This article seems to contemplate that offenders will present themselves in masses, and that they are to be despatched by judiciary engines constructed for the purpose and the occasion, in lesser or greater numbers! Such is the infernal machine devised under the name of law, but the barrels will surely burst.

These are a few of the provisions of a measure which M. de Broglie, in presenting it to the Chamber, boasted was not intended to be temporary, or a mere law of exception, but to be a permanent addition to the charter and the constitution of "regenerated France!" It increases the disgust with which it is impossible not to view the whole affair, when we are told that the measure has been long in preparation, and that it has not even the excuse of the exited feelings of the moment, resulting from the last atrocious attempt on the life of the King. The infernal machine has simply provided a favourable opportunity.

Charles the Tenth attempted to take the French nation by surprise. The present sovereign differs from him so far as that he has given notice. Whether this increases the chances for or against him remains to be seen. We more than doubt his success; and failure involves the existence of his Government. *The Examiner, August* 9

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH,—AUGUST 2.

SIR C. WETHERELL *v.* THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL.—The question that Counsel be called in was then put and carried; and Sir C. Wetherell and Mr. Knight appeared at the Bar. After a short delay for the arrangement of paper &c., Sir Charles Wetherell was on the point of commencing, when Lord ELLENBOROUGH interposing said, "Sir Charles, for whom do you appear?" Sir Charles Wetherell—"That, my Lord, is the very point I was coming to. I will answer the question fairly. I believe I appear *pro populo*, for every Corporation in the kingdom. My clients I am unable distinctly to number. There are numerous Petition lying upon a table of your Lordships' House; and in the Corporations of England and Wales, whose Petitions are not yet laid upon the table of the House, knew of the tyrannical attack which the Bill of which I complain, levels against their rights and privileges—more especially, the lowest class in these boroughs, commonly called the community, or the commons—if they knew, had heard of, understood, or had explained to them the contents of this atrocious and tyrannical Bill. I am conscientiously persuaded that there exists not in England or in Wales a single Corporation whose protest against its enormities would not be presented to your Lordships in the shape of a Petition tendered by some Peer to be presented, and laid on the table of your Lordships' House. When, therefore, I am asked for whom I appear? peradventure, the question might be reversed, and it might be answered negatively, for whom I do not appear: but if the question be affirmatively asked, I may state that I appear for Doncaster—that I am solicited by Berwick-upon-Tweed—that I am hand-in hand with Leicester—that I am at home with Oxford—that with Coventry I am acquainted—that I am not unknown to Grantham—that Boston is well acquainted with me—that Tiverton shakes hands with me—that with Ipswich I am peculiarly linked in the hands of confraternity—that Norwith has an affectionate regard for me—that Lancaster owns me as one of the two roses—that Marlborough I take under my care—that Cambridge, had it presented a Petition, I should number as mine—that Warwick is with me—that Worcester I take under my wing—that Hereford, Dover, Carlisle, Ashford, St. Alban's, Poole, Sandwich—all these, *et cum multis aliis*, are those who have done me the honour, throug the medium of your Lordships, to solicit my assistance." Sir Charles declared that it was greatly against his inclination that he came forward at 24 hours, notice to defend such weighty interests as those of 183 Corporations about to be destroyed by the Bill. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to address their Lordships at great length, pointing out, with his usual force and ability, those parts of the Bill which he condemned as unjust and oppressive. Sir Charles having spoken for three hours, Lord BROUGHAM rose and suggested the imperative necessity which existed that the Learned Counsel should suspend his argument for a time, in consequence of the fatigue which he evidently felt from the excessive heat of the House.—Sir Charles then retired from the bar, and having been absent about twentyfive minutes, Lord KENYON entered the House, and stated that the Learned Gentleman was under the necessity of claiming their Lordships' indulgence, being too much fatigued to proceed further in his argument that evening.—Their Lordships immediately complied with the request, and adjourned the further hearing of counsel until next day.

The annual cost of the Royal Family of England is 667,100*l*. This immense sum, (legal spoil,) wrung from the honest and hard-working subjects of his Most Gracious Majesty, William IV,, is thus divided:—

The King.....	£510,000
Duchess of Kent.....	10,000
Princess Victoria, *for education*....	12,000
Duke of Cumberland.....	21,000
Prince George, *for education*.....	6,000
Duke of Sussex.....	21,100
Duke of Cambridge.....	27,000
Duchess of Gloucester.....	13,000
Princess Elizabeth of Hesse Homberg.	13,000
Ditto, out of 4½ per cent. duties....	1,000
Princess Augusta.....	13,000
Princess Sophi.....	13,000
Princess Sophia of Gloucester.....	7,000

It ought ever to be borne in the recollection of "his Majesty's faithful and loving subjects," that the salary of the President of the United States is just 1,000*l*. per annum *less* than we "free born Englishmen" pay for the mere education of a son of the virtuous and well-beloved Duke of Cumberland, and 7,000*l*. per annum *less* than it costs us to "train up a child in the way it should go," in the person of the Princess Victoria. We beg to call the attention of the Royal Party, whose names figure in the above list of "expensives," to the following case which occurred at the Southmolton Petty Sessions, on the 18th ult.;—"A poor woman of Kingsnympton complained against the overseers for *withdrawing 9d. per week*, her usual allowance, stating herself to be *sixty-five years of age, and always ill*. It being represented by the overseers that she was *capable of earning* 6*d. a day at weeding*, the Magistrates would not order relief without a certificate from a surgeon proving her *inability to work*.' No. surgeon's certificate, "proving inability to work," is required to be produced by these Royal-born one-dozen-and-one State Pensioners, before the nation pay them their 667,100*l*. per annum.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS REFORM BILL.

The House of Lords went last night into a committee on the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill. Lord LYNDHURST led the attack in a long and laboured speech, with which he prefaced an amendment, substituting for the 2d clause another, having for its object to perpetuate the rights of the freemen. The Noble and Learned Lord would seem to have deemed the opportunity favourable for answering Lord BROUGHAM'S speech during his absence, for which his Lordship, on entering the House, read him a sharp lecture. Lord BROUGHAM must have stung their Lordships to the quick, when, with indignant eloquence, he reproached them with their partiality and injustice. "Yes, my Lords," said his Lordship, "I see that not only do a large majority of you think that it was proper to attack, convict, and condemn the Commissioners in their absence, but that it was also proper to attack, convict, and condemn me, the defender of those Commissioners, in my absence." But it is impossible to do justice to the scornful manner in which, after stating that men really respectable for talents, the nominees of the Peers in the Commons, had not been able to silence him, he exclaimed, with reference to the hereditary imbecility with which he was surrounded, "*And do you think that one of you, by crying Question, can put me down?*" Lord LYNDHURST received a second castigation from Lord MELBOURNE, who, indeed, threw him so completely off his guard, that he exclaimed that it was a base calumny to say he had ever been a Whig. Lord MELBOURNE must have stung him to the quick, by accepting the contradiction as true, and availing himself of it to ask from the Noble and Learned Lord to have the same toleration for others which he demanded for himself. It is painful to see a man of Lord LYNDHURST'S talents reduced to the necessity of contradicting in this solemn manner what could be proved by scores of witnesses. Why Lord DENMAN, in the House of Commons, did not scruple to say that Lord LYNDHURST had been his political instructor. In fact, his Lordship was only not a Whig because he was a Whig *and something more*. However, we will not press further on the Noble and Learned Lord. If he have enemies, they could not have wished to see him in a more humiliating plight.

The amendment perpetuating the rights of the freemen was carried, on a division, by a majority of 93.

The next amendment moved by Lord LYNDHURST, went to enact, "That whoever, as a burgess or freeman, shall enjoy, by birth or servitude, the right of voting at the election of a Member of Parliament, shall be entitled to enjoy such right as if this Act had not been passed." This amendment is intended to counteract the indirect effect of the Act in reducing the number of freemen entitled to vote at elections. The clause was strenuously opposed by Lord MELBOURNE, who considered it replete with disadvantages and inconveniences. His Lordship, however, seeing so large a majority arrayed against him, would not trouble their Lordships to divide.

It is obvious that Lord MELBOURNE is entirely at the mercy of their Lordships, and that it will depend on the estimate formed by them of the nature of the pressure from *without* whether they utterly destroy the Bill, or leave it to its essential provisions. No indication has yet been manifested of an intention to give any opposition to the displacing of the old corporators, or to the periodical elections; and the municipal franchise was distinctly approved of by Lord LYNDHURST. These are the great essentials of the measure; and although the Lords may do infinite harm in minor points of the Bill, still we think we discern their probable agreement to these main provisions and principles of the measure. But we have artful enemies to deal with—Lordly Legislators in direct collision with the Commons and with separate interests, and if the country does not maintain its defensive position we shall this Session go without Corporation Reform. We repeat, therefore, that the Bill is in great jeopardy; and that the people may be assured there is every inclination on the part of the Lords to destroy it. They may see, from the admission of Lord MANSFIELD, the importance attached by their Lordships to *external pressure*; and from this hint let them profit.

Lord SEGRAVER, by way of excusing his desertion of the Liberal party at this critical moment, and showing that he is already completely imbued with the spirit of the order to which he has been so lately elevated, has thought proper to read a lecture to certain persons "out of doors," for venturing to impugn the infallible wisdom, and entire absence of party feelings, which so manifestly preside in all their Lordships' deliberations with respect to this Bill of Municipal Reform. We suppose that all "sincere and honest Liberals" will go into mourning as soon as it becomes generally known that their cause has lost the support of so distinguished and disinterested an advocate as the Lord in question, for of course his interest in the Corporation of Gloucester could not have influenced him. We must infer from his Lordship's reasonings that the more urgent the demands of the country for municipal reform, the more the Peers are bound to resist it, in order to show that they have recovered their *elasticity*—that they are too independent to be influenced by *pressure from without*.

It is our conviction that the great measure of Corporation Reform was never in more real jeopardy, than at the present moment. The more reasoning of the Tory Peers have indeed given way upon a point which they regard as one of form merely; but with respect to the essential objects and character of the measure, the universal feeling of the entire faction is as hostile and decided as ever. In vain does Lord MELBOURNE represent to them that this is a measure affecting the immediate interests of the middle orders and great bulk of the people, and therefore that they themselves ought to be allowed to be the best judges in matters so clearly within their own sphere and experience. In vain does he remind them of the necessity of something like a sympathy between the feelings and opinions of the different branches of the Legislature, and the disastrous consequences to which a prolonged collision between the two Houses must necessarily give rise. In vain does he point out to them that the Bill passed the House of Commons without any division upon either the first, second, or third readings; and that the great majority of the people, expressing their opinions through their legitimate organs in Parliament, have declared in favour of this Bill. The direct rejection of the measure, which the Duke of NEWCASTLE proposed, is, indeed, relinquished; but from the avowed sentiments of those who consented to go into Committee, it is clear that between their Lordships and the English Nation a wide gulf yawns, and that little chance is afforded of a voluntary yielding, on their part, to the ardent wishes and just demands of the great body of their countrymen.

The Tory Lords go into Committee deeply hostile, and inveterately prejudiced against the principle of the Bill—a few trimmers and conformers may think fit to chalk out a more moderate and specious opposition. But the result, as far as the whole Tory faction is concerned, will, as Lord BROUGHAM justly observed, inevitably be, that, instead of direct opposition and extinction, "a bare lingering existence will be allowed the measure, which will be maimed and mutilated till in the end its own parents will not be able to recognise the skeleton to which it will be reduced." Lord BROUGHAM might well say that he feared it was only approaching its dissolution. We believe that, as far as Tory Lords are concerned, its destiny is sealed, and its doom proclaimed. But there is a power higher than that of Tory Lords—mightier than all the bandied array of the heads and tails of corruption and oligarchy. There is a power, lately dormant in security, but now arousing from slumber, and fretting under a growing sense of the intolerable evil which oligarchic influence inflicts upon the country. There is the power of THE PEOPLE, who approaching their Lordships in a constitutional manner are now asking for the passing of this Bill—a Bill which concerns the plainest rights of the people, and touches no claim or privilege of the Peers—a Bill which if rejected or mutilated (which is the same thing) will be so done for the sake of political sympathies and selfish interests of Tory Peers, and not from any regard to the welfare of the people. The representatives of the people in Parliament have asked their Lordships to pass a Bill which places the control over the property and officers of towns in the hands of the inhabitants of those towns. These inhabitants respectfully ask to be permitted to have something to do in the management of their own affairs. Do Tory Lords suppose that the entire nation is a community of fools? Because they have a strong sympathy with self elected juntas and political town-clerks, are we to be cheated out of rights, the denial of which could only be justified by the supposition of universal insanity? We have hitherto approached them constitutionally—we have approached them respectfully—we have asked for nothing which militates against their rights, or infringes any privilege of their Lordships' House, but let them beware lest, by a constant opposition to the will and interests of the nation, they provoke inquiry into subjects nearer home, and set the people upon speculating as to the real utility and absolute advantage of an institution which, unless it can be proved to act for their benefit in its present shape, will certainly undergo, in that case, a very considerable "reform," perhaps an entire remodelling,—*Morn. Chro., Aug.* 14.

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